



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Attention will be called to the drag dips and other evidences by which the line of the fault can be traced. The topographic effect of the fault can be seen very satisfactorily from the south peak of Lamentation, which will be ascended. The party will visit the site of the once picturesque Westfield Fall, and its little post-Glacial gorge. In a railroad cut near Westfield three small faults marked by drag dips can be observed. In the same vicinity can be seen evidence that the posterior trap sheet, at least in that vicinity, is a double sheet. Lunch will be taken at the club house at Highland. Price, seventy-five cents. Party will arrive at Meriden at 5:13 P.M.

The route is on the Middletown and Meriden sheets of the Topographic Map of Connecticut. Reference may be made to Davis's paper on the "Triassic Formation of Connecticut," in the 18th Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, and to Rice and Gregory's "Manual of the Geology of Connecticut," Bulletin 6 of the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey.

Meriden is on the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., between Hartford and New Haven. Middletown can be reached from Hartford or New Haven *via* Berlin, from Hartford by the Valley Branch or by trolley, from New Haven by the Air Line, from Meriden by trolley.

Every one is earnestly requested to inform Professor Rice as early as practicable, whether he will be present at the lunch in Fisk Hall Friday evening, and whether he wishes to engage lodging at the Winthrop Hotel, as well as whether he will be in the party on Saturday.

HERDMAN F. CLELAND,
Secretary

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.,
October 5, 1912

THE STUDY OF MALARIA

THE first expedition from the Tulane University School of Tropical Medicine to the tropics for the study of malaria was made possible through the kindness of an unknown friend of the school who, through Dr. Isadore Dyer, dean of the medical department of Tulane University, contributed a fund to finance the project.

The United Fruit Company, who have already contributed \$25,000 towards the expenses of the School of Tropical Medicine, placed their steamships and other equipment at the service of the school for the transportation gratis of the expedition and apparatus. Colonel W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal Zone, with various members of his staff, placed all the material in his hospitals at the disposal of the expedition and extended every possible courtesy.

The personnel of the expedition consisted of two members of the school, Dr. Charles Cassedy Bass, assistant professor of tropical medicine and hygiene, and Dr. Foster Mathew Johns, assistant in the laboratories of tropical medicine and hygiene.

The object of the investigation was the cultivation of the malarial parasites *in vitro* which had already been accomplished by Professor Bass, but many details of which remained to be elucidated and confirmed.

In this the party obtained complete success. It was found that the malarial plasmodia can be grown in human serum, in Locke's fluid (from which calcium chloride is omitted) and in human ascitic fluid. In the majority of the cases dextrose must be added to the medium to secure satisfactory growth. The most favorable temperature for the cultivation of plasmodia is about 40° C.

Positive cultures were obtained from 29 cases of æstivo-autumnal malaria, 6 cases of tertian and 1 case of quartan. Cultures were carried on for four generations from the parent culture before the expedition left Central America, and can probably be maintained indefinitely.

The full report of the expedition may be found in the October number of the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*.

In addition to these researches the school has also carried out experimental work on pellagra, leprosy, beri-beri, blackwater fever, filariasis and other tropical diseases, which work will be found in the forthcoming first report of the school.

The school is under the direction of Dr. Creighton Wellman, formerly of West Africa and the London School of Tropical Medicine.

It is an integral part of the medical department of Tulane University of Louisiana, and begins its second year of existence with bright prospects.

THE ESKIMOS OF CORONATION GULF

THE Stefansson-Anderson expedition to Arctic America was organized in 1908 and sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition was in charge of Mr. Vilhjalmr Stefansson, a graduate of Harvard University, and Dr. R. M. Anderson, of the University of Iowa. Mr. Stefansson devoted his attention to the anthropological work of the expedition, while Dr. Anderson was occupied with the zoological work.

Between May 13, 1910, when he first came in contact with the Eskimo of Cape Bexley, and May 18, 1911, when he left the Prince Albert Sound people to return to his base near Cape Parry, Mr. Stefansson saw about a thousand persons, roughly speaking. He took cephalic measurements of 206 of these.

It appeared both to Mr. Stefansson himself and to the Alaskan and Mackenzie River Eskimo who accompanied him on this journey that the people visited differed considerably in physical characteristics from any Eskimo they had seen previously. Perhaps the most striking feature was that beards were not only more common and more abundant than among the men of the western Eskimo, but also of colors varying from black to a very light brown tending to red.

The blond tendencies are most prominent in southwestern Victoria Island, but they are met with at least as far east as a hundred miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine River, Coronation Gulf. Although no scientific census was taken to determine the exact degree of blondness of every individual seen, Mr. Stefansson feels safe in saying that more than half the individuals seen have eyebrows lighter than black and ranging all the way to a very light brown. The tendency to blondness seems less strong in the women than in the men. A few individuals had curly hair and perhaps a dozen had eyes noticeably

lighter than the ordinary Eskimo brown, ranging to blue or blue-gray.

These and other facts of a similar character were observed by Mr. Stefansson and will, in due course, be published by the museum. It is too early to settle definitely on any theory explaining the facts. Of the various explanations that have so far been suggested it seems to Mr. Stefansson that the one open to the fewest serious objections is that of the admixture of a large amount of European blood at some fairly remote period. In this connection the disappearance in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries of the Norse colony from Greenland suggests itself as a possible source of the European-like characters. Many things militate against the supposition that they can be derived from any of the Franklin expeditions of the middle of the last century; one of these is that the only Eskimo of this district seen at close quarters by Franklin himself is described by him in terms which fit very well the blond type found to-day ("Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea in the Years 1819-1822," by John Franklin, Philadelphia, 1824, p. 316). The purely biologic theories that might explain the facts also seem to have their serious drawbacks.

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR HENRY SHALER WILLIAMS

PROFESSOR HENRY SHALER WILLIAMS, of the department of geology of Cornell University, has retired from active teaching and has been appointed professor of geology, emeritus. In making the appointment the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

The trustees of Cornell University desire to record their appreciation of the long and varied services of Professor Henry Shaler Williams and their regard for his high personal character.

A graduate of Yale University in 1868, he was afterwards in the service of that university and professor in the University of Kentucky. His connection with Cornell University began in 1879, when he was appointed assistant professor of geology, becoming later professor of geology and paleontology. He also discharged the duties of secretary of the faculty and was dean of the general